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No. 23 (282) MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1970 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the head of the delegation of the Seym of the Polish People's Republic

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Head of Delegation of Seym of Polish ople's Republic

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 27 Comrade Zenon Kliszko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Seym of the Polish People's Republic, who was heading the visiting delegation of the Seym of the Polish People's Republic.

Present there together with the head of the delegation were Comrade Stefan Olszowski, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade Wiktor Kinezki, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the PUWP.

Present there were Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Dinner in Honour of Head of Delegation of Seym of Polish People's Republic

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on May 27 a dinner in honour of Comrade Zenon Kliszko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Seym of the Polish People's Republic, who was heading the visiting delegation of the Seym of the Polish People's Republic.

Invited on the occasion were Comrade Stefan Olszowski, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Comrade Wiktor Kinezki, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the PUWP.

Present there were Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG,

Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Receives Letter from President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in New York

Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter dated March 1, 1970, from Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy, in New York, expressing his view that some of the vital issues should be settled immediately to achieve the unification of Korea.

He wrote in the beginning of the letter titled "For a unified Korea" that hopes and aspirations of the promised unification of Korea lie dormant at a stalemate, and expressed his hope to settle some of the vital issues for the re-union of homogeneous cultures which have been segregated artificially.

He noted that anyone who is concerned about the destiny and future of the nation must not be afraid and hesitate to negotiate for "a united Korea" in searching for further exploration of practical formulas.

In the letter he proposed a bridge-building policy for "a joint meeting" to solve the complex issues in the dispute between the North and South, which would be geared to the achievement of the political and cultural remarriage for a united Korea.

Stressing that to exchange personal correspondence among families is an urgent necessity for the people of North and South Korea who have been separated from each other for the past 25 years, he pointed out: humanitarians never deprive their individual contacts with their own relatives. It is a universal right.

Referring to economic exchange between the North and South, he noted that an incentive for a new trade relationship between the North and South is, in general, a social and economic necessity. This new economic co-operation will expedite the modernization of industrial developments in utilizing natural resources on the future of mutual prosperity.

He affirmed that exchange of art, technical knowledge and athletic events is also steppingstones for the realization of culture exchange between the North and South, thereby creating an opportunity to "rendezvous".

Both parties of the North and South should educate the people to be loyal to the psychological rehabilitation of loving their own people and lead their own people in emphasizing the Korean identity, he said.

Saying that a new non-aggression pact between the North and South will not only avoid the future grave consequences, but also great reduction of soldiers and military expenditures will augment economic well-being, he noted that this policy would contribute to peace and security in the Far East.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Prime Minister of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of her liberation.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, replying to the telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of that country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany in the war.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, expressing sympathy with the fraternal Cuban people who had suffered from a typhoon and downpour in Oriente Province and some other areas of Cuba.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Comrade **Nikolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, expressing sympathy with the victims of a flood in Rumania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the first

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Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (9)

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while organizing and guiding the united anti-Japanese national front movement, pushed ahead more energetically with the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party on a nationwide scale.

From the early days of his preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung raised it as one of the most important tasks to found a Marxist-Leninist Party, and struggled for its realization. During the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he successfully carried forward the difficult and complex work of preparing for the foundation of a Party and building up the revolutionary forces in spite of the difficult circumstances in which the tyrannical oppression by the Japanese imperialists was at its height and the subversive activities and sabotage of opportunists and factionalists of all hues ran to the extreme.

In connection with the question of founding the Party Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped the actual conditions of the Communists at home and admonished them against indulging in polemics based on erroneous arguments, and showed them the correct way to its foundation. He assigned them concrete tasks with regard to organizing Communist circles at home and personally guided their work.

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung, thoroughly repudiating the tendency of flunkeyism to found the Party by relying on foreign forces, clarified the firm position of pushing ahead independently and creatively with the preparations for the foundation of the Party in conformity to the historical conditions and the actual situation in the communist movement of our country, and fought resolutely for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung steadily expanded the ranks of Communists amidst the practical struggle—the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the united anti-Japanese national front movement—and brought them up into staunch Communists through day-to-day education and organizational life. He directed the Party and Young Communist League organizations in the detachments to intensify the education of the guerillas, and personally went down to the detachments quite often to educate the guerillas or to attend Party meetings and teach scrupulously how to strengthen the organizational life. Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a new generation of Communists of worker and peasant origin boundlessly loyal to the Leader and the revolution were reared in large numbers in the crucible of the arduous armed struggle, the organizational backbone for the foundation of a Party was firmly built up and the ranks of Communists were organizationally united and their purity ensured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, answering the enthusiastic cheers of the people during the Pochonbo battle, calls upon them to rise as one for the freedom and independence of the country

Comrade Kim Il Sung waged an active struggle to achieve the unity of the Communist ranks in thoughts and purpose based on the revolutionary line of *Juche* laid down in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. In the course of the struggle for implementing the revolutionary line and strategy and tactics worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists ensured the complete and unconditional unity of thoughts, purpose and action on the basis of his revolutionary ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also promoted energetically the work of laying the mass foundation for the founding of a Party in the course of the armed struggle and the united anti-Japanese national front movement. Under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists went among the people at large, smashed the anti-communist propaganda of the enemy and worked devotedly for the people, which brought the people to realize that the Communists were true patriots of Korea and revolutionaries fighting in defence of the interests

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anniversary of the victory of the May 25 Revolution in the Sudan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Sirimavo Bandaranaike**, Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon, on the overwhelming victory won by the Freedom Party and united front of democratic forces in the latest parliamentary elections in Ceylon and on her assumption of office as Prime Minister.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Mohammed Zahir Shah**, King of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the independence day of Afghanistan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the national day of Tunisia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the 24th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

"Korea Has Produced Hero of the 20th Century"

The Biography of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader of the 40 Million Korean People, Introduced Widely in Many Countries of the World

"Biography of Kim Il Sung, Vol. I," the glorious biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, is continuously being introduced widely in many countries of the world since its publication.

The Indonesian paper **Warta Harian** carried a full-page article introducing "Biography of Kim Il Sung, English edition, Vol. I," the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, under the headline "Volume I of Biography of Kim Il Sung, the hero of the 20th century produced by Korea." The paper respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the subtitle "Volume I of the long-awaited 'Biography of Kim Il Sung' has come off the press at last" the paper wrote:

"People want to know the great idea of *Juche* created by General Kim Il Sung, the hero of the 20th century produced by Korea, and the brilliant history of the revolutionary struggle of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader possessed of lofty virtues. Accordingly, this book is priceless."

Other Indonesian papers **Sinar Mingu, Al Bahar,** and **Mingguan Independent Annika** also printed articles introducing the biography of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, respectfully carrying his portraits.

Indian papers **Hindustan Standard** and **Hindu** carried articles introducing the first volume of the English edition of "Biography of Kim Il Sung" each under the headline "Korea has produced the hero of the 20th century. Biography of Kim Il Sung, Volume I."

Articles introducing the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung were also carried by other Indian papers **Patriot, Indian Express, Statesmen, Hindustan Times, Deccan Herald, Daily Savera, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Northern India Patrika, Mathrubhoomi, Milap Daily, National Herald,** and **Mail.**

Each of these papers carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Burmese magazine **Shutaung** carried an article introducing the biography together with a picture showing the book cover of the first volume of the English edition of "Biography of Kim Il Sung" under the caption "Korea has produced the hero of the 20th century." The Burmese paper **Pitujie** respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed on full two pages the introduction of the biography in full under the headline "Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution and the world revolution."

Nepalese paper **Pasa Patrika** carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and printed an article introducing the biography.

The paper wrote that the biography is a history of the fervent love for the people of the great Leader of revolution General Kim Il Sung, a heart-moving great epic on General Kim Il Sung, a hero who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle unparalleled in world history to victory, and a history of victory and glory in the revolutionary movement in modern Korea.

The biography was introduced also in the Singapore paper **Mingbao**, the UAR paper **Al Ahram**, Tanzanian papers **Standard, Nationalist** and **Uhuru.** Each of these papers respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

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of the people and to express deep trust in and support for the Communists. Through the struggle for building up the mass foundation for the establishment of the Party, the essential drawbacks of the communist movement of our country in the preceding period were overcome and the Communists won the great confidence of the masses of the people and took deep root in them.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung made full organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party and firmly built up the revolutionary forces for further development of the Korean revolution in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung extended the scope of the armed struggle to the depths of the homeland to bring the Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

In those days, the Japanese imperialist aggressors made frantic attempts to strangulate our nation with their story "Japan and Korea is one" or "The Japanese and the Koreans are descended from one and the same ancestor," while perpetrating outrageous fascist suppression and robbery to turn Korea into a "supply base" and "solid rear" for their invasion of the continent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Sogang Conference in March 1937 where he set forth a strategic line for the sorties of the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army deep into the homeland with the aim of dealing heavier blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, of instilling confidence in victory and lighting a torch of struggle in every heart of the Korean people who were in a dark plight.

On June 4, 1937 Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced on Pochonbo, a place of strategic importance for the enemy.

Breaking through the frontier guard line loudly advertised by the enemy as an "iron wall," the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung made an assault on Pochonbo and wiped out the ruling apparatuses of the Japanese imperialists, showering a fire of revenge on the enemy.

The furious flames of revolution that flared up into the nocturnal sky over Pochonbo struck terrors into the brigandish Japanese imperialists and illumined the road to national resurrection for the Korean people who were filled with resentment.

With regard to the great historic significance of the Pochonbo battle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The significance lies not in the fact that we killed a few Japs but in the fact that the Pochonbo battle threw revolutionary rays of hope inspiring confidence that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they could beat Japanese imperialism if they fought against it. The Pochonbo battle declared to the whole world: the Korean people resist Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the idea that Korea and Japan is one; the Japs and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans do not join the Japs in invading China; the Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into those of the Japs; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can beat the Japs if they fight against them. This is the strategic significance of the Pochonbo battle. Herein lies the historic significance of the Pochonbo battle."

The news of the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the homeland under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its victory in the Pochonbo battle spread to every nook and corner of the country like a flash of light to fan the flames of fierce struggle among the people.

The triumph in the Pochonbo battle instilled in the Korean people an unshakable confidence in the restoration of the fatherland and gave a powerful impetus to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country.

Even in those days when the suppression by Japanese imperialism was at its height, the Korean people entrusted their all to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who, bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, always led the people to victory, and forged ahead dynamically along the revolutionary road indicated by him. Firmly convinced that the Korean revolution would surely emerge victorious as long as there were the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by him, the people further intensified the anti-Japanese struggle throughout the country in response to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At last, in July 1937, Japanese imperialism unleashed the Sino-Japanese war after prolonged preparations for the aggression of the continent, and set out to further intensify their harsh suppression and plunder of the Korean people.

To cope with the newly created situation Comrade Kim Il Sung, in accordance with the grand strategy he had already worked out, actively promoted the struggle for dealing heavier blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors by extending the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units deep into the homeland and stepping up the armed struggle, combining an all-people resistance war with it.

At the meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in August 1937 and in his appeal addressed to the Korean people in September of the same year, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a line of more active struggle to cope with the new situation.

Giving a scientific analysis of the political, economic and military vulnerability of Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the extension of war of aggression by Japanese imperialism would meet with a powerful resistance of the broad anti-Japanese revolutionary forces at home and abroad and thus would eventually speed up its own collapse.

More, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the obtaining situation made it possible to hasten the liberation of the fatherland, and stressed that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should expand the armed struggle actively behind the enemy line to deliver heavier political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. At the same time, he emphasized that more political workers should be sent deep into the homeland to continue to expand the united anti-Japanese national front movement and extensively organize and unfold mass strike and sabotage struggles against Japanese imperialist war of aggression. Particularly, he appealed that preparations should be made for an all-people resistance war so that people might wage a decisive struggle in all parts of our country in combination with the military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The appeal of Comrade Kim Il Sung aroused the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the entire people to a new struggle.

In accordance with the line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army conducted fierce rear-harassing operations such as assaulting towns and destroying the enemy's military installations and thus gave telling blows to the enemy. Quite a number of political workers were also sent out to important military bases, war-industrial districts and various other areas in the depths of the homeland to enlarge the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and organize and mobilize the broad masses to a struggle for the implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's appeal.

Thus, in response to the militant appeal of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers dislocated the production of war supplies and projects for expansion of military installations by continued and vigorous large-scale strikes and sabotages against the aggressive war of Japanese imperialism, while the peasants fought stubbornly against the Japanese imperialists' policy of forcible expropriation and for tenant-rights and reduction of farm-rents.

The struggles of people from all walks of life at that time were united and organized under the banner of the united anti-Japanese national front; they were unfolded vigorously in close combination with the struggle against the war policy of Japanese imperialism.

As the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles of the Korean people centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle grew fiercer still on a nation-wide scale, the Japanese imperialists were utterly dismayed.

The Japanese imperialists extensively reinforced their guard line along the frontiers and concentrated their forces on "security for national defence," while resorting to a wholesale "punitive operation" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with a view to suppressing the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged to make incessant attacks on them in the rear. At the same time the Japanese imperialists were running amuck to destroy the subordinate organizations of the ARF in the border zone and in our country and to arrest and imprison innumerable Communists and revolutionary people.

To cope with the ever intensified vicious offensive of the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to give fatal blows to the enemy by surprise attacks everywhere, and took a series of measures for dispatching the details and small groups of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border zone and deep into the homeland to save and regroup the revolutionary organizations and strengthen the guidance of them.

In the winter of 1937, Comrade Kim Il Sung deftly threw the oncoming enemy off the track and arranged and guided intensive winter political and military studies for the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Through his work **"The Tasks of the Korean Communists,"** Comrade Kim Il Sung brought the guerillas to have a clear understanding of the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and taught them to fight, firmly maintaining the stand of *Juche*.

"Group for Study of Works of Comrade KIM IL SUNG"

Formed in Southern Yemen and Chile. Group and Committee for Study of Works of Comrade KIM IL SUNG Conduct Various Activities Vigorously in Mali and Ceylon

The dockers of Aden held a meeting on April 11 and formed a "group of the Aden Dockers' Trade Union of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen for study of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," according to a report from Aden.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

His immortal, brilliant works were on display in the meeting place.

Present at the meeting were General Secretary, functionaries and many members of the Aden Dockers' Trade Union.

Addressing the meeting first, the General Secretary of the Aden Dockers' Trade Union said: "Today we form a group for study of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader and Chief of the world revolution and respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. On this significant day I extend warm congratulations and greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution."

A member of the Cultural Committee of the Dockers' Trade Union spoke next. He stressed: "To win victory in the socialist revolution, we should make a deep study of the immortal works of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great and outstanding Leader of the working class.

"Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the working class, has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

"We should make a deep study of his immortal works and embody them in our practical activities.

"That is why we form today a group for study of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

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A "group for study of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" designed to deeply study and grasp the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung was recently formed in Santiago, the capital of Chile, amid the great concern of the youths of this country, according to a report from Santiago.

Youths of this group are now extensively organizing and holding seminars and learning from the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, on the basis of the systematic study of his brilliant works.

Besides, they are actively carrying on the work of extensively distributing among the youths the pamphlets carrying the works personally authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung and sending them to their compatriots in foreign countries.

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Members of the "Malian group for study of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" had recently a seminar on the subject "the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung," according to a report from Bamako.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

On display at the meeting place were photographs showing the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary activities and his immortal, brilliant works.

The seminar opened with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Modibo Kannusisses, head of the "Malian group for study of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" spoke first at the seminar. He referred in detail to the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and stressed:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung eloquently proved that only an armed struggle can lead the national liberation revolution to victory.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung made a great contribution to the overall development of the world revolution by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory.

"We, the generation living in the era of revolutionary tempest, can bring earlier the victory of the world revolution only by thoroughly carrying through the outstanding line of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Mirimangtiadiita and Piburi-jaekannu also spoke at the seminar.

On April 24 a gathering was held at the Chollima Hall under the joint auspices of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association and the "Ceylon Com-

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Let Us Inherit and Carry Forward Glorious Revolutionary Traditions Established by Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Working People in Ryanggang Province Significantly Celebrate 33rd Anniversary of Historic Victory in Pochonbo Battle

The working people in Ryanggang Province significantly celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle organized and waged on June 4, 1937, under the outstanding strategy and tactics and personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

A grand Ryanggang provincial meeting was held on June 4 in Pochonbo, the land of glory, to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle.

The meeting place in front of the bronze statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, standing high on the riverside of Karim-chon was overflowing with more than 10,000 people.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform was a full-length portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and hanging there were slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Let us inherit and carry forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party!" and paintings including "The Torch in Pochonbo."

Present at the meeting were Kim I Hun, Chief Secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Yong Sop, Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial People's Committee and other leading functionaries of local Party and government organs and mass organizations.

When the Patriotic Song was solemnly played signalling the opening of the meeting, a basket of flowers with a red ribbon bearing the words "We reverentially wish a long life and good health to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people" was laid before the bronze statue of the fatherly Leader in the name of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee and the Pochon County Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Ryanggang Provincial People's Committee and the Pochon County People's Committee.

The moment the loud cheers "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" rang out from the meeting place, echoing far and wide.

Kim I Hun, Chief Secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

He, in the name of the entire Party members and working people in the province, extended highest honour and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategist-genius and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who has brought the glory and happiness of today.

Dwelling in detail on the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas in accordance with the line and strategic and tactical plan of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and on the progress of the Pochonbo battle, the reporter said:

The Pochonbo battle which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland has great historic significance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said on the historic significance of the victory in the Pochonbo battle:

"The significance lies not in the fact that we killed a few Japs but in the fact that the Pochonbo battle threw revolutionary rays of hope inspiring confidence that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they could beat Japanese imperialism if they fought against it."

The reporter said:

The beacon fire of the restoration of the fatherland kindled in Pochonbo instilled into the Korean people who were languishing under the Japanese imperialists' oppression the conviction of victory and new hope of national liberation, further awakened them, aroused them to the revolutionary struggle and, furthermore, dealt a hard blow to those committing blind acts of left deviations who had made a desperate attempt to block the independent development of the Korean revolution, administered telling political and military blows to the Japanese imperialists and exerted great revolutionary influences upon the oppressed and exploited peoples in the colonies and dependent countries.

The immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the great Leader of the Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the reporter said, will shine brilliantly forever in the history of the revolutionary movement of the Korean people and be handed down through the generations to come.

He referred to the fact that after liberation the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had built up the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party led the Korean people along the straight road of victory and set up a progressive socialist system free from oppression and exploitation in this land which once suffered an eclipse on the world map and has turned our country into a mighty socialist state possessed of a firm independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture.

After recalling the solicitude shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for the people of the province, the reporter referred to the immediate tasks.

He stressed:

What is most important is to establish more thoroughly the unitary ideological system of the Party in the whole Party and whole society. The Party members and working people must thoroughly establish the revolutionary traits of making deep-going study of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party's lines and policies, their embodiments, till they become their flesh and blood, and always take them as the yardstick in their work and life and carry through their assigned revolutionary tasks to the end, plunging into water and fire for the Party and the Leader.

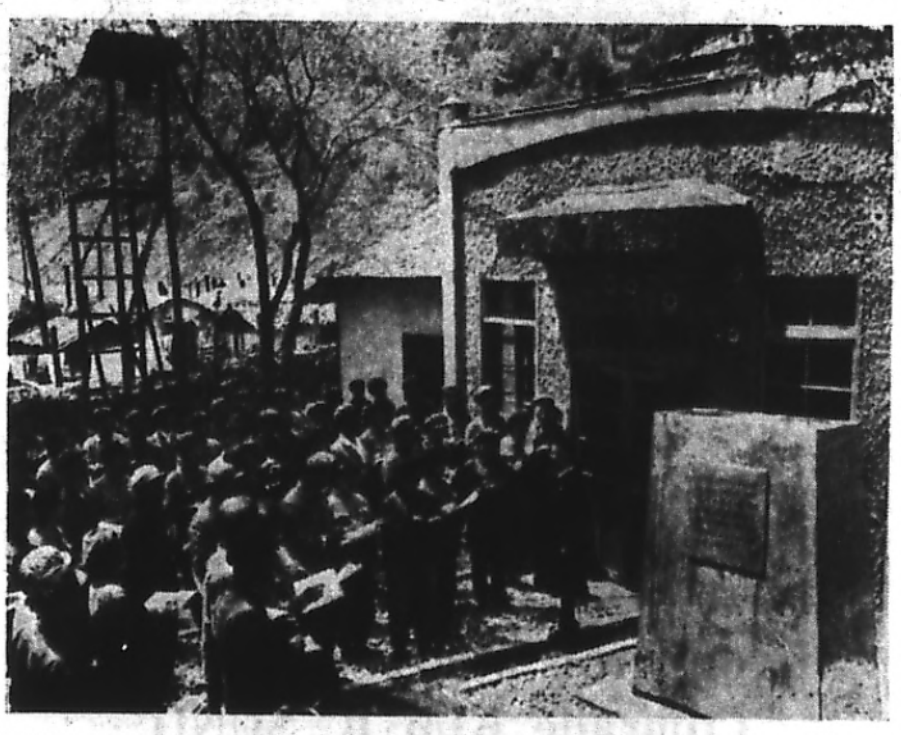
They must deeply grasp the glorious revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung for over 40 years, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues and firmly arm themselves with the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party established by the Leader.

In Hyesan city, a meeting of youths and students in Ryanggang Province was held in front of the monument to the victorious Pochonbo battle in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle.

The meeting adopted **a letter of pledge addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.**

That evening torch marches of the youths and students were held in Hyesan city and Pochonbo respectively.

They marched holding high the torches in their hands and loudly singing revolutionary songs and firmly determined to courageously fight to bring earlier the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of our revolution, raising high the beacon light of revolution kindled by the respected and beloved Leader in the sky of Pochonbo after advancing to the homeland 33 years ago.



Working people look around the site of the "police substation" of Japanese imperialism which was attacked by the anti-Japanese guerillas under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist, in the Pochonbo battle

(Continued from Page 3)

mittee for Study and Publication of Revolutionary Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, according to a report from Colombo.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Hanging side by side on the background of the platform were the national flags of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ceylon.

A letter addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted amid the thunderous applause of the attendants of the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Jayakodi, General Secretary of the Ceylon Journalists' Association, dwelt upon the founding of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army,

Delegation of Danish Communist Party Here

A delegation of the Danish Communist Party arrived in Pyongyang on June 2 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation headed by Comrade Ib Norlund, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, consists of Comrade Freddy Madsen, Member of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party and Chairman of the Jutland Provincial Committee of the Party; and Comrade Jan Andersen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party and Chairman of the Copenhagen Machine Workers' Trade Union.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Kim Ryo Jung, Chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Little girls presented bouquets to the guests.

Grand Ceremony Held for Commissioning 6,000-Ton Press Shop

at Chollima Kangson Steel Works

The workers of Kangson, the cradle of Chollima, who are racing ahead at "Kangson Speed," the new Chollima speed, upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have completed with flying colours the construction of the 6,000-ton press shop, one of the new monumental edifices of the era of the Workers' Party, with our own equipment and materials and on our own technique.

A grand ceremony was held on June 1 on the spot for commissioning the work shop.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation for over 40 years up to date since he took the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early age, has led the Korean revolution along the one road of brilliant victory and built the daily prospering and developing socialist fatherland on this land and opened up the era of great national prosperity, the most brilliant era in the history of our people.

Hanging on its either side were the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The meeting place arranged in front of the magnificent 6,000-ton press shop erected and equipped with new, modern installations in a short span of time under the wise leadership of the fatherly Leader was packed to capacity with workers, technicians and office employees who made brilliant labour exploits.

Seen here and there in the meeting place were the revolutionary slogans "Let us defend with our lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let us thoroughly arm ourselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader!" and "Let us greet the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a great revolutionary upsurge!" The faces of the attendants of the ceremony looking up at the magnificent 6,000-ton press shop garbed in festive attire and retrospecting the proud days of creation and struggle, registered boundless emotion and great joy of living and making revolution under the leadership of the great Leader.

Present at the commissioning ceremony were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Jong Ae and Chong Jun Taek; and ministers and functionaries of local Party and government organs.

At the ceremony which opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song Comrade Kim Il read out a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic to the entire workers, technicians and office employees who participated in the construction of the 6,000-ton press shop at the Chollima Kangson Steel Works.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, advanced the new task of building with our own technique, equipment and materials a 6,000-ton press which is of great significance in strengthening economic might and defence capacity, roused our working class to its implementation and personally visited, busy as he was with state affairs, the work sites for manufacturing and assembling the equipment and the construction site of the shop and showed great fatherly love for the workers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"We are today confronted with the weighty tasks of building the economy and defences in parallel to lay a firm material basis for the prosperity of generations to come and establish reliable economic foundations which will enable us to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively. All these tasks can be performed successfully only if the principle of self-reliance, the line of building an independent national economy, is firmly maintained and carried on more consistently."

Our heroic working class rose up as one in the honourable struggle to manufacture by itself a 6,000-ton press rare to be seen in the world, bearing deep in mind

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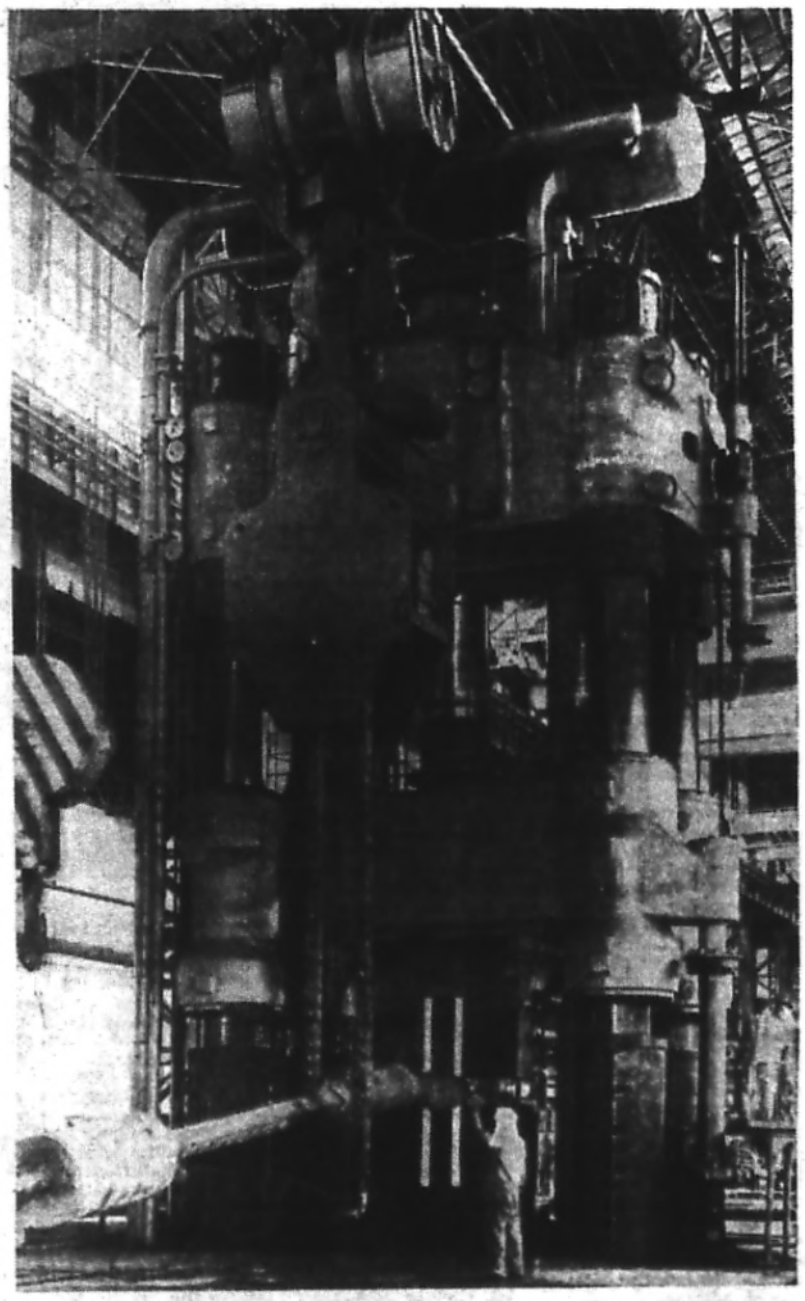


The 6,000-ton press, a monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party, manufactured by our working class with our own equipment and materials and on our own technique whole-heartedly upholding the programmatic instruction of the respected and beloved Leader

DPRK Information Office Opens in Sweden

The Information Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was set up in Sweden and it began its work on May 28, according to a report from Stockholm.

On this occasion, Chong Hong Chol, acting representative of the information office, held a press conference.

Hung respectfully on the wall facing the audience was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Present at the press conference were Swedish newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and other foreign journalists.

Also present were personnel of various embassies in Sweden.

In his speech, the acting representative declared that the information office of our country had been opened, and introduced the struggle of the Korean people for the independent unification of the fatherland. **(KCNA)**

Government Friendship Delegation of Democratic Republic of the Sudan Arrives

A government friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan headed by Mansour Khalid, Minister for Youth and Public Affairs, arrived here on June 2 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was met at the airport by Pak Yong Sun, Minister of Communications; Chin Mun Dok, Minister of City Administration; Yang Hyong Sop, Minister of Higher Education; Kwon Hui Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Choe Dong Sok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; and Choe Un Hyok, major general of the Korean People's Army.

Little girls presented bouquets to the guests.

REPORT MEETING

A central report meeting marking the 20th anniversary of June 1 International Children's Day was held on May 31 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Respectfully placed, wreathed with fragrant flowers, on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has established the most superior socialist system in our country, provided children with happiness so that they may envy nothing in the world and always shows them profound solicitude with fatherly love.

Attending the meeting together with mothers and women in the city were Comrade So Choi; ministers and functionaries of Party and government organs; and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union and women anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Invited to the meeting were members of the women's delegation of the German Democratic Republic, members of the delegation of the General Union of Iraqi Women, woman member of the government friendship delegation of the Sudan now on a visit to our country and women of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Li Jong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, made a report at the meeting which opened with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

She, reflecting the warm feeling of the attendants and the feeling of boundless reverence of all the women and mothers, extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and benevolent father, who has given greatest joy and happiness to our children.

She extended warm congratulations to all the mothers and women of our country who are devoting all their energies to bring up their dear children into revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to Premier Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, and warm felicitations and militant greetings to all the patriotic South Korean women who have risen up in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle to bring earlier the day when the South Korean children will enjoy boundless happiness in the benevolent bosom of the fatherly Leader like the children in the northern half of the Republic and to achieve the independent unification of the country, and to all the overseas Korean women including the Korean women in Japan.

The reporter also expressed warm congratulations and firm solidarity with the women and mothers of the world who have turned out in the just struggle, holding aloft the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Stressing that the fatherly Leader, regarding the work of bringing up and educating the children as one of the important tasks for rearing reserves of revolution from the early days of his revolutionary activities, put heart and soul into the work for the brilliant fulfilment of this task, she continued:

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said to the following effect:

... We treasure and love the children precisely because we are Communists.

It does not proceed only from the pure human nature that we hold dear and love the children.

We treasure and love them because our goal of struggle is to make them enjoy a good life in a happy society free from exploitation and oppression in the future, and because the bright future of the Korean revolution rests precisely on them....

She said that the brilliant revolutionary tradition in the upbringing and education of children was built up by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The reporter stated in an emotion-charged tone that the respected and beloved Leader did not forget children even for a moment and showed deep care for them at all times—under the complex and difficult circumstances after the liberation, in the days of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War or in the difficult period of the post-war rehabilitation and construction.

Referring to the valuable experiences we have accumulated in the work of bringing up and educating the children in the past under the wise leadership of the fatherly Leader, the reporter continued:

The experiences show that the most straight road for soundly bringing up the children into reserves for the building of socialism and communism after the seizure of power by the working class is to establish the system for collectively bringing up the children at state and social expenses and powerfully push ahead with the work of bringing up and educating the children as whole-state and whole-society work.

Experiences show that the children can be reliably brought up into reserves for socialist and communist construction and successors to the revolutionary cause, when kindergarteners, nurses and mothers are revolutionized and working-classized and the work of educating children is conducted energetically in a revolutionary way from their early age.

All these precious experiences, she emphasized, are attributable exclusively to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

She pointed out that the fatherly Leader stretches a warm hand of relief to the poor children of South Korea, not forgetting them even for a moment and that the compatriots and their children in Japan are leading a happy life under his deep care.

She referred to the fact that the struggle of the revolutionary people and women of the whole world for protecting children and bringing them genuine freedom and new life has surged higher in the past 20 years since the institution of the International Children's Day.

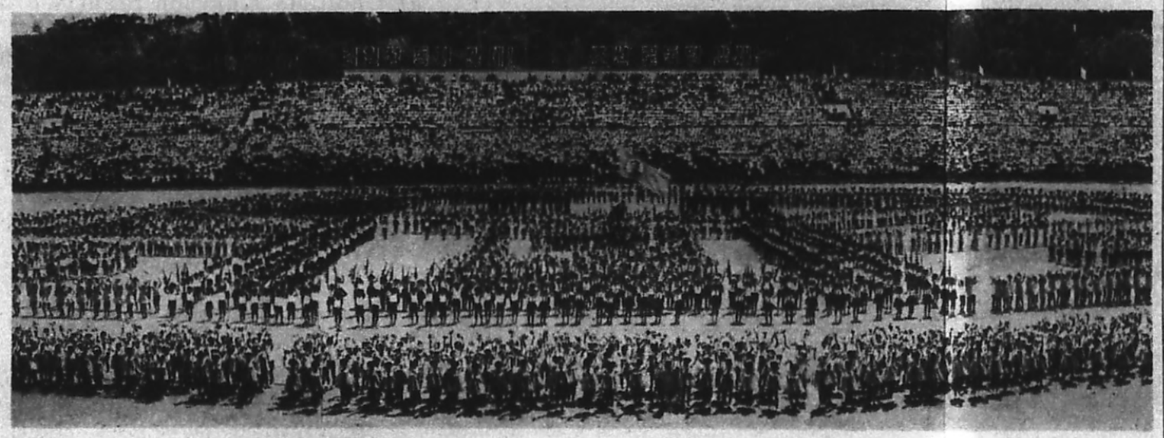
She condemned the U.S. imperialists for their machinations of aggression and war. She denounced the U.S. imperialist wolves for their thrice-cursed atrocities committed against our people and children during the past Fatherland Liberation War. She also condemned the U.S. imperialists for viciously perpetrating murderous outrages daily in all parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Only under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle can the ideal of June 1 International Children's Day be developed in a revolutionary and sound way and the happy future of the children be guaranteed, she stressed.

The meeting was followed by an art performance of children in the city.

Similar report meetings were held in all provinces that day.

20th Anniversary of June 1 International Children's Day Colourfully Celebrated



"We'll become fine sons and daughters of the father Marshal!"—the finale of the mass display performed by over 5,000 kindergarten children in Pyongyang on June 1 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the International Children's Day
Photo by Rim Sun Jik

MASS DISPLAY

Meanwhile, a mass display "We Don't Envy Others in the World" was performed by over 5,000 kindergarten children at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang on June 1, in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the International Children's Day.

The mass display won the great admiration of the audience. It impressively showed with various formations and calisthenics the reliable features of the children who are growing up happily in the bosom of the father Marshal Kim Il Sung and are hardening their body and mind to become fine sons and daughters of the Marshal.

The mass display was followed by the games of kindergarten children and their mothers and teachers including the game "Let's Limb the U.S. Scoundrels." Foreign women and children also took part in the games.

(Continued from Page 5)

the teaching of the fatherly Leader and advanced, advanced, struggled and advanced in the spirit of Chollima, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The Red machine builders of the Chollima June 15 Machine Plant, who undertook the manufacturing of a 6,000-ton press under the revolutionary motto "What the Party and the Leader call for is our rated capacity and norm," creditably built this giant press as high as a nine-storied building and 2,000 tons in weight in a short span of time by boldly thinking and boldly practising and each doing two persons', three persons' shares, while producing necessary processing equipment with their own efforts by making what they lacked and finding out what they were short of in the same spirit and stamina with which they had manufactured large-size presses holding aloft the teachings of the Leader.

Steel makers and machine builders throughout the country who undertook the production of large-size cast steel and equipment of various kinds needed for the building and operation of this huge press also successfully discharged their duty in time by raising higher the flame of the revolutionary upsurge with a singlehearted desire to display all allegiance to the respected and beloved Leader.

The builders who rushed to the construction site of the 6,000-ton press shop upholding the teachings of the fatherly Leader raised high the flame of collective technical innovation, speeding up their work counting every minute and every second. From the very first day of the projects in a manner befitting the revolutionary soldiers living in the revolutionary era.

The builders of the Guards-titled industrial construction office where Comrade Li Ha Ryon works actively contributed to expediting the construction projects by setting new records day after day, carrying out the foundation work in ten days or so and overfulfilling the daily plans 15 times in the work of erecting large-size steel columns through a socialist emulation drive among different processes and a spark-flying struggle.

Indeed, the successful construction of the 6,000-ton press shop powerfully demonstrates once again the correctness and great vitality of the great idea of *Juche* of our Party created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and of his revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the ceremony, conveying the feeling of ardent allegiance of the entire attendants determined to defend the Leader with their lives whenever and wherever and win the honour of victors in the struggle for capturing all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan by continuously spurring on the grand Chollima march in accordance with the teachings of the Leader.

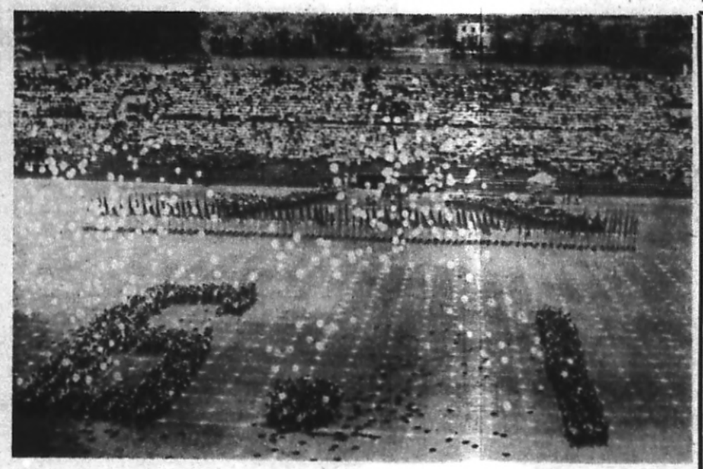
The ceremony closed with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Comrade Kim Il cut the red tape hanging in front of the 6,000-ton press shop amid warm applause of the attendants.

Cheers "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" broke out and numerous multi-coloured balloons soared high into the sky.

The 6,000-ton press, set in motion as if greeting the new creative labour success of our working class infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader, successfully processed huge materials carried by a crane from the heating oven.

A letter of pledge to



"We greet the father Marshal"— the prologue of the mass display

Thank You, Dear Marshal KIM IL SUNG!

A visit to Chollima Sinwon Nursery

Sometime ago I had time to visit the Chollima Sinwon Nursery which is situated in a residential district of Pyongyang.

Lovely children were frolicking in the courtyard of the two-storied building of the nursery surrounded with green foliage and flowers.

Little girls were buoyantly dancing in a circle, and some cheerful boys were vyingly playing on a slide while others sat in a revolving swing. And they looked healthy all alike, full of life.

I was shown around the inside of the nursery by its director Pak Sun Nyo.

The rooms—bedrooms, play rooms, nourishment rooms, bathrooms, medical office, children's ward and so on—were all comfortable and spick-and-span. The nursery was furnished with everything needed in the upbringing of children such as cultural facilities, teaching materials, toys, and the like.

The director told me that her nursery takes care of over 220 children and is run on a daily and weekly basis for the convenience of mothers.

The nursery directs particular concern to bringing up and educating the children in a cultured and scientific way. Nurses give children education in conformity with their ages and psychology and thus cultivate collectivist spirit and communist qualities from early ages.

I looked into a room for sucklings who were playing with various toys in a lovely manner and then into another room for weanlings riding Chollima rocking-horses merrily. And then I got into a room of the children who would go on to a kindergarten in coming September. There the kids were absorbed in learning the childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung who has brought them the happiness of today. They explained pretty well that "our father Marshal Kim Il Sung was born at the straw-thatched house of Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912," pointing to it in a wall picture hanging before them. They, copying after the childhood of the great Leader, were cultivating the fine quality of loving the fatherland and the people, hating the enemy, respecting the elder and loving labour. How reliable they are!

At the nursery sanitary service and nourishment, physical training and prophylactic service are carried on in a rational and planned way in keeping with their composition and health conditions. Children there are healthy and grow up well.

True, there are millions of children on the earth. But where else can we find happier ones than the children in our country!

We find nurseries and kindergartens in urban and rural districts, even in the out-of-the-way mountain areas—everywhere there are children. Everything, highly nutritious food included, is free at these child-care institutions. Children growing up healthily in the cradle of happiness are all children of workers and peasants and other working people. These children are the happiest in the world!

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who provides the children with the best things said:

"It is, needless to say, a heavy burden to the state and a hard task to bring up many children at public expenses. But we must carry out without fail this task for the future of our lovely children, for the future of the country and nation. How can we spare things for the upbringing of the children since the revolution and construction carried on by us are all intended for our rising generation?"

Marshal Kim Il Sung who had personally brought up and educated the children even in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle has established the most excellent socialist system of upbringing and education, under which the state undertakes the collective upbringing of the children, and thus he embraces all children of the country in his bosom to rear them.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, even though he is under the pressure of the state affairs, often visits nurseries or kindergartens and, with the affection of a real father, looks after the children there, seeing if the room is bright and the floor is not cold and asking whether warm food is served them, whether toys are enough to go around and whether there is not an ailing child. How can we say that the love of real parents is warmer than his affection!

You embrace us flower-buds in your bosom
To bring us into full bloom.
Thank you, dear Marshal Kim Il Sung!

Enchanted by the silvery voice of the singing children, I droped in at the play room and saw red-ribboned little girls dancing round merrily.

After a good while mothers who had finished the day's work came to the nursery one after another to take their children along. A woman named Choe Mi Ja, who leaves two children in the care of the nursery, said:

"We mothers with children work without worries at all since the state takes good care of them. So we do the work of two or three women to repay the great favours of the Leader who loves children immensely and takes utmost care of them."

You lovely flower-buds, our joy, hope and bright future, may you come into full bloom in the warm bosom of the father Marshal Kim Il Sung. The future of our motherland belongs to you!

Chang Ik Su

The lovely children of the Chollima Sinwon Nursery in Pyongyang are growing up happily, without envying others in the world, in the warm bosom of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung
Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

Miserable Lot of the South Korean Children

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their complete colony and military base for aggression, and they have driven the people in South Korea into a hell on earth where famine and poverty, terrorism and murder are rampant." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 115-16.)

Miserable indeed is the lot of the children in the South Korean society which has been reduced to a living hell by the U.S. imperialists.

Towns and Villages Swarmed with Vagrant Orphans

The South Korean towns and villages are swarmed with beggars in rags who go begging from door to door in groups. Not a few of them are under 10 years of age.

There are over 100,000 vagrant orphans in South Korea at present. The life of vagrant orphans and beggars flooding towns and villages is desperate in the literal sense of the word.

Drudgery from Early Years

Not a few children in South Korea have to do hard labour from their early years.

Children called "working children" are forced to drudge at dangerous work places with no labour protection devices. Though they are worked hard day and night under the whip of overseers, their pay hardly meets their pocket-money. Even worse is the situation of those juvenile workers who are confined in the prison-like dormitory; they are paid not a single penny for their hard toils all the year round.

That is why the South Korean children are exhausted to death from slave labour of modern version.

School Doors Are Closed to More and More Children

In South Korea over two million school-age children are out of schools.

The majority of those children who have the luck to attend school, take one meal a day at the best.

An increasing number of students leave school halfway unable to pay the "school impositions" which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique boost exorbitantly to cover military expenditure. Even according to the doctored figures released by the South Korean puppet regime, 150,000-170,000 children give up school every year.

Such being the situation, children do anything to get schooling. They even sell their blood for learning and die. Such appalling incidents take place frequently in South Korea.

Children Are Shot and Stabbed to Death by the Wolfish U.S. Imperialists

The human butchers U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea shoot and stab to death and run over innocent children. The wolfish U.S. imperialist scoundrels who like to see blood do it for fun.

In Paju and Tongduchon, Seoul and Pusan and all other places of South Korea where the U.S. imperialist aggressors are present, children's blood is spilt daily and hourly.

* * *

The never-to-be-pardoned U.S. imperialist aggressors have plunged the South Korean children into such a miserable plight.

The people and children in South Korea can neither live in peace even for a moment nor extricate themselves from the present plight unless they drive out the packs of the U.S. imperialist wolves.

The anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle is mounting higher among the South Korean people these days. This shows the firm determination of the people and children in South Korea not to live as now any longer.

The day is sure to come when the South Korean people will sweep away the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through an all-people resistance and win genuine life and freedom.

Kim Pyong

Reply to the Letter of the President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in New York

Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received, on March 1, 1970, a letter concerning the question of the country's unification from Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in New York.

Entrusted by Premier Kim Il Sung, the personages of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland sent, on June 3, a letter replying to this letter.

The reply to the letter reads as follows:

Mr. Byungcholl Koh
President
the United Front for Korean Democracy
127 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036, U.S.A.

Entrusted by Premier Kim Il Sung, we have carefully studied your letter of March 1, 1970 addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with regard to the question of unification of the fatherland and are sending this letter to you today.

We would like first of all to offer our cordial greetings to you, feeling great pleasure that you are giving deep concern to the question of unification of our fatherland.

In your letter there are some points different from our views, but we could find good opinions which have many points in common with our views.

You propose in your letter a joint meeting between the related parties in North and South Korea for negotiations in order to fulfil the aspirations of the unification of the fatherland which lie dormant at a stalemate, and as important matters awaiting immediate solution, you touch upon such problems as the exchange of letters among families and relatives segregated in the North and South, trade and economic co-operation and exchange of art, technical knowledge and athletic events between the North and South, conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the North and South and great reduction of soldiers and military expenditures.

We consider that these views set forth by you are positive ones which are helpful undoubtedly towards the solution of the unification question.

Such questions raised by you are not new, of course. They have many points in common with the questions the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long since set forth time and again.

In this connection, we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity once again to remind you of the consistent position and line held by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the unification question.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said as follows on the basic position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the question of unification of the fatherland:

"We maintain that the unification of Korea should be materialized peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any interference of foreign forces on independent and democratic principles.

"This is our invariable position."

As is widely known to the world, the D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people have exerted all possible efforts to realize the unification of the fatherland peacefully from the first days of its artificial partition caused by the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

As early as April 1948 the Joint Meeting of the Political Parties and Social Organisations of North and South Korea held in Pyongyang, participated in even by rightist parties of South Korea, proposed to materialize the unification of the country through the establishment of a unified government, by means of all-Korea general elections after all foreign troops were withdrawn simultaneously.

The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rheelites, however, stubbornly opposing this proposal, staged the treacherous separate "elections" in South Korea at the point of the bayonet and rigged up the South Korean puppet regime, thereby openly embarking on the road of perpetuating the split of Korea.

The Conference for the Formation of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland held in June 1949 with the participation of 71 political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea once again proposed to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland by holding general elections throughout North and South Korea. But at that time, too, the U.S. imperialists and their agents rejected this patriotic initiative, stepped up preparations for the so-called "northern expedition" and intensified armed provocations daily along the 38th parallel.

In June 1950 when the danger of war was increasing owing to this in our country with each passing day, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland again proposed to carry forward the programme for the peaceful unification of the country by establishing an all-Korea supreme legislative body through free general elections in North and South Korea and then the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even set forth a proposal to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland by means of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "national assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative body.

The U.S. imperialists and their pawns, however, answered it by unleashing a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at last.

Had all these just proposals been realized, we think, Korea would have already long since been united peacefully.

Even after the Korean armistice the D.P.R.K. Government did not desist from its efforts even a moment for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

After the Geneva Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question held in April 1954 was disrupted by the destructive activities of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary authorities of South Korea, the D.P.R.K. Government continued to exert its strenuous efforts for peaceful unification, just a few salient examples of which alone are seen below.

In October 1954 the Supreme People's Assembly at its eighth session put forward a unification proposal on holding a joint meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations or a joint session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean "national assembly" in Pyongyang or Seoul.

In August 1955 in his report at the tenth anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation, the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung set forth a proposal that measures be taken for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, that the North and South Korean authorities declare themselves obligated to refrain from resorting to any armed attack against each other and solve the question of national unification only by peaceful means, that the North and South Korean armies be reduced to the minimum and that a conference of representatives of the North and South Korean authorities be convened, etc.

In April 1956 the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, and, at the same time, proposed to form a standing committee composed of representatives of government authorities, supreme legislative bodies or political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea, which might discuss and take practical measures even on the problem of the unification of the North and South starting from the question of eliminating the barriers in the way of political, economic and cultural interchange, exchange of goods, mutual visits of individual persons, correspondence, etc. between the North and South and of promoting mutual contacts.

In September 1957 at the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly Premier Kim Il Sung again made clear the line of peaceful unification of our fatherland, and proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn from our country, that a peace agreement be signed between North and South Korea, the North and South Korean armed forces be reduced drastically and that trade and mutual visits, postal and cultural exchanges between the North and South be effected without delay so as to alleviate the people's sufferings caused by the split and fulfil the urgent desire of the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends segregated in the North and South.

In February 1958 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanded that all the countries which stationed troops in Korea take appropriate measures immediately for the prompt withdrawal of their troops from Korea, and made a proposal on unifying Korea peacefully by means of holding all-Korea free elections within a definite period of time after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops.

In active support of this epochal programme of the D.P.R.K. Government the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew completely from Korea on their own initiative.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggression army did not get out of South Korea even after that and has persisted in obstructing Korea's unification.

In April 1960 the youth and students and people of South Korea overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime by their heroic uprising and, with it as the impetus, in South Korea there was a stronger tendency than ever before towards the unification of the fatherland.

It was around then that in his report at the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 liberation held in 1960, Premier Kim Il Sung again expounded roundly the invariable line of unifying the fatherland by peaceful means on independent and democratic principles, and put forward a new epochal proposal that if the South Korean authorities were still not in a position to accept the holding of free North-South general elections, a Confederation of North and South Korea be enforced as a transitional step even before the accomplishment of the complete unification, or economic and cultural exchanges, correspondence and personal visits and so on be materialized leaving aside political questions.

Making concrete this programmatic proposal, the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly in November 1960 put forward concrete recommendations on actualizing economic and cultural exchanges and co-operation between North and South Korea and promoting the independent development of South Korea's national economy. They included overall measures for rehabilitating and developing agriculture and fishery, national industry and national culture, carrying out housing construction on a large scale and stabilizing and enhancing the people's livelihood in South Korea, as well as the proposal that the Government of the Republic would bear the necessary huge financial and economic expenditures.

In response to the consistent and sincere efforts of the D.P.R.K. Government, the South Korean youth and students came out to conduct talks and interchanges directly between the North and South and many public and political figures and broad masses of people rendered active support to their movement. Thus the exciting moment was approaching when the North and South would come to a mutual good understanding and the door would be opened to unification.

Scared at this, the U.S. imperialists instigated the outrageous military fascists to stage the "military coup d'etat" in May 1961 and arrested, imprisoned and killed right and left all the political figures of South Korea advocating peaceful unification and perpetrated sanguinary repressions of the people without precedent.

Even after the situation had come this way the D.P.R.K. Government advanced a number of proposals of national salvation on many an occasion out of the sole desire to remove national disasters and accelerate national unification.

In June 1962 the Eleventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly proposed that if the South Korean authorities were not willing to hold consultations with us on the unification question right now, both sides meet at Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul to negotiate, first of all, on such matters as the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea, a prerequisite to the solution of all questions, the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea and the reduction of the North and South Korean armed forces.

In his address to the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in October 1962 Premier Kim Il Sung made clear once again the specific plans for attaining complete unification through a series of intermediary steps.

In December 1963 the Joint Conference of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland proposed that representatives of North and South Korea meet for consultations on practical matters for bringing about complete unification through economic and cultural interchanges and enforcement of a Confederation of North and South Korea, starting from mail exchanges and personal visits as an initial step towards recovering the severed ties of the nation.

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in March 1964 suggested to bring about national unity and co-operation either through convocation of a joint meeting of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations or through contacts and exchanges of views between representatives of various sections of North and South Korea, and proposed to provide South Korea every year with two million *sok* of rice, 100,000 tons of steel stock, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre as well as cement, lumber, machinery, etc. with a view to putting in order the destroyed economy of South Korea and solving the questions of the people's living, and to receive the South Korean unemployed and ensure them jobs and a stabilized living.

At the Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly convened in May 1965, too, national-salvation measures were set forth to materialize national unity and expedite the unification of the fatherland, rejecting foreign forces.

Besides, there are innumerable instances, indeed, in which the D.P.R.K. Government proposed to send a great amount of food and relief goods to the calamity-stricken South Korean refugees, pay necessary stipends to the poor South Korean students having no money enough to go to school, and to take over vagrant orphans and the unemployed of South Korea roaming about the streets to the northern half so as to ensure them a worthy life and secured jobs, and in which the organs concerned of the D.P.R.K. Government suggested to the South Korean authorities concerned concrete measures for effecting mail exchanges and personal visits, and economic and cultural interchanges.

In this way over the past 20 years and more the D.P.R.K. Government has consistently sought all possible ways and measures deemed reasonable and realistic in hastening the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

We consider that all these programmes and proposals set forth by the D.P.R.K. Government fully reflect the ardent aspiration of the whole nation to put an end to the misfortunes of national split and materialize the complete unification and independence of the fatherland as soon as possible, and take into full consideration the country's complicated objective realities created while the North and South have followed different paths over a long period of time.

They include not only the ways to attain complete unification at once through free North-South general elections but also the ways to approach complete unification step by step through a series of intermediary steps, and concrete proposals that if the South Korean authorities cannot accept them, some humanitarian measures be taken at least for easing the sufferings of the people caused by the split apart from political questions.

That is why the most fair and reasonable proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government command-

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ed unreserved support of the entire North and South Korean people so anxiously desiring the unification of the fatherland and aroused unanimous sympathy of all the peace-loving people the world over.

The U.S. imperialists and the successive rulers of South Korea, however, have flatly opposed all of them and responded to the sincere endeavours of the D.P.R.K. Government each time with aggressive provocations. Consequently, none of these fair and just proposals has been translated into practice until today.

Originally negotiation and exchange cannot be achieved by the will of any one side alone; they are possible only by agreement and joint efforts of the two sides. Further, for peaceful unification, it is important to create an atmosphere for it.

And yet the traitorous regime of South Korea, on orders of U.S. imperialism, has not only opposed free North-South general elections but opposed a Confederation of North and South Korea, opposed the conclusion of a peace agreement between the North and South and the reduction of armed forces, opposed the economic and cultural exchanges and personal visits, opposed contacts and negotiations between North and South Korean representatives and deadly opposed even correspondence between the North and South proposed as a minimum humanitarian measure; it has turned down all and every proposal that is conducive to the acceleration of unification.

Matters stand to such an extent that the reactionary South Korean authorities arrest South Korean people right and left and mete out severe punishment to them at mere utterances on "peaceful unification" on charge of "violation of the national policy."

Under these circumstances, how would it be possible to achieve contact and negotiation between the North and South and materialize peaceful unification?

It is beyond the shadow of doubt that had anyone in South Korea advanced such proposals as made precisely in your letter, he would have already ended his days on the gallows or been in fetters.

We believe you can fully understand here, too, why Korea's unification has not yet been materialized over such a long period and why the tension and the danger of war have always hung over Korea.

We think that if you had understood this state of affairs correctly, you would have naturally given your advice to the South Korean authorities, which have persistently rejected the peaceful unification proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government, with regard to the question of realizing peaceful unification and the North-South intercourse prior to doing to the D.P.R.K. Government.

The Government of the Republic has never discarded its line of peaceful unification nor declared that it would be discarded. The peaceful unification of the fatherland has always been the invariable firm line of the D.P.R.K. Government.

The responsibility for the obstruction of its realization and the indefinite procrastination of the misfortunes caused by national split rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities which flatter and submit to the former.

That is why we consider that the peaceful unification of Korea is inconceivable to all intents and purposes as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and the present quislingite regime is left intact.

Ever since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the sinister aim to convert it into their complete colony, and with it as a stepping stone, invade the whole of Korea and Asia.

To attain this aim, they rigged up the puppet regime at the point of bayonets in South Korea and have manoeuvred for split instead of unification, pursued war instead of peace and stirred up constant antagonism and confrontation instead of national unity between the North and South.

If not, what is the reason that they have kept the door tightly closed and have been opposed so doggedly to all the sincere proposals of the Government of the Republic on peaceful unification?

In an endeavour to cover up the real nature of the criminal manoeuvrings they perpetrate in Korea, the U.S. imperialists clamour about the fictitious "threat of communist aggression from the north" and vociferate as if the U.S. army were staying in South Korea to check it.

But the "threat of aggression on the south from the north" does not and cannot exist from the outset. The D.P.R.K. Government has more than once made it clear that it has no intention to make a south-bound expedition nor has it any intention to solve the question of Korean unification by force of arms. Frankly speaking, it is thanks solely to the persevering endeavours of the D.P.R.K. Government that the flame of war has not been kindled and peace is maintained in Korea still now although the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their manoeuvres to unleash a fresh war against the Korean people as we see now.

The deceptive nature of their so-called "aid" to and "protection" of South Korea about which the U.S. imperialists themselves clamour is glaringly proved by the miserable reality of South Korea today.

It is precisely because of the American way of "aid" and "protection" that South Korea has been converted into a complete colony and military base of U.S. imperialism, into a living hell where penury and hunger, terror and massacre prevail. By no means can the U.S. imperialists ever hide this stern fact.

Also under the cloak of the so-called "U.N. resolutions" the U.S. imperialists try to justify their occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression in Korea.

This, too, is totally unfounded, however. It is clearly stipulated in Paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter that the U.N. should not intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or any nation. The U.N. has no competence or authority whatsoever to meddle in the Korean question. It is particularly so under the condition in which the U.N. was reduced to a belligerent during the Korean war, with its flag abused by U.S. imperialism.

We are well aware that the view that the U.N. had its authority injured by committing itself to the Korean question wrongly was expressed also in the letter addressed to the President of the U.N. General Assembly by Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, in October 1969.

All the "resolutions" on Korea arbitrarily rigged up by the U.S. imperialists at the U.N. without the participation of any genuine representative of the Korean people are entirely null and void. The so-called "U.N. supervised elections" advocated by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities instead of free North-South general elections are no more than a screen for covering the aggressive artifice to legalize under the name of the U.N. the "election" returns concocted by irregularities and frauds at the point of the U.S. imperialist bayonet and thus extend to the northern half of the Republic the colonial system which they imposed upon the South Korean people.

That the unification of Korea drags on and the split deepens today precisely because of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary authorities of South Korea is laid bare also by the fact that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime, having declared "anti-communism" its "national policy," openly cries for "unification by prevailing over communism" and bleats that the aggression army of U.S. imperialism must stay on in South Korea.

By declaring "anti-communism" their "national policy" and "prevailing over communism for unification" they mean to fight against the northern half of the Republic. What else can it be?

By alleging that the U.S. imperialist aggression army must remain in South Korea indefinitely they mean to keep Korea partitioned for good. What else can it be?

All the facts forcefully prove that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are precisely the main stumbling block to the unification of our fatherland, the very roots of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation and the constant source of tension and the danger of another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are the very criminal and aggressor who brought the tragic split to us Korean people wrapped with the joy of liberation, who forced the bloodshed of fratricidal war upon our nation cherishing unification, and who subjected to colonial enslavement the South Korean people aspiring after the independent development.

Still today the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities are intensifying their manoeuvring for aggression and war and incessantly perpetrating military provocations against the D.P.R.K.

The incidents of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and of the large-size spy plane "EC-121" were a link in the premeditated manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists to ignite another war in Korea.

The tension that got extremely acute at that time remains unabated still now, and the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South Korean authorities are stepping up war preparations more frantically, while despotically perpetrating fascist suppression of patriotic people in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have drawn here even the revived forces of Japanese militarism and are trying to unleash another war of aggression in Korea with the latter as "shock troops".

No Korean can repress the burning national indignation at the heart-rending fact that the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy, who had bound up the Korean people in the fetters of colonial slavery and been engrossed in all sorts of barbarous oppression and plunder for nearly half a century in the past, have been revived under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism and are overtly stretching out their crooked hands of reaggression to the southern half of our fatherland today. Now the Japanese militarists have an illusory desire to materialize the old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" by taking the lead in the carrying out of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia, and are zealously joining the U.S. imperialists in their manoeuvres to unleash a new war against the Korean people and bluntly clamouring even for directly dispatching their armed forces of aggression to South Korea.

All these signs indicate that if our people do not maintain the sharpest revolutionary vigilance and get themselves fully prepared, the U.S. imperialists may unleash another war of aggression in Korea at any moment. This is a grave threat to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the world at large.

Of course, our people are never scared because the U.S. imperialists threaten us with war. Our people are in a firm nation-wide defence posture to totally annihilate the pouncing enemies at any time, should the U.S. imperialists unleash an aggressive war again in our country, oblivious of the lesson of history.

However, for the lofty sense of responsibility to the fatherland and the people, the D.P.R.K. Government does not want to see the beautiful soil of our fatherland again enveloped by the conflagrations of war, and is doing all it can to obviate the danger of war and unify the divided fatherland by the Koreans themselves as soon as possible.

We consider that this is the very patriotic stand which is consistent with the unanimous will and aspiration of the entire Korean people.

At this critical moment when the unification of our fatherland procrastinates as ever and the danger of war is again close at hand owing to the manoeuvring of the U.S. imperialists for a new war, every Korean who loves the country and nation should do all he can to remove the danger of another national calamity and attain the unification of the country as early as possible.

To this end, all Koreans who have national conscience should join their efforts across the nation, irrespective of different political views and ideas, religions, or past careers.

We think there is a sufficient basis for bringing about such national unity today.

To our mind, it is the common feeling of all the Koreans with national conscience that they do not want to see the tragic split of the nation continued any longer but hope to see the unification of the country realized peacefully without fratricidal bloodshed.

If we have common views on these fundamental questions affecting the future destiny of the nation, why can we not join our efforts together?

The recent letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung by you again convinced us that there does exist the basis for the whole nation to have a common view and achieve unity.

In the light of all these facts, we are of the opinion that time is now ripe for all Koreans with national conscience to join efforts across the nation and to take determined national-salvation measures for rooting out all the sources of the danger of another war and national misfortune and for materializing the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

We have reasonable measures and realistic ways by which to tide over the national crisis and unify the country by the independent efforts of the nation.

They lie, we consider, in translating into practice the specific plans for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland consistently advocated by the D.P.R.K. Government in accordance with the basic line elucidated by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The plans can be summarized as follows:

—To have the U.S. imperialist aggression army withdrawn from South Korea, conclude a peace agreement between North and South Korea and drastically reduce the armed forces of the North and South;

—To establish a unified central government by holding free North-South general elections on a democratic basis;

—To enforce a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional step, before the accomplishment of complete unification, while retaining the existing different social systems of the North and South, if necessary;

—To effect trade and economic co-operation and realize mutual exchange and co-operation covering the spheres of science, culture, art and sports between the North and South;

—To effect mail exchanges and personal visits between the North and South;

—To conduct North-South negotiation between various political parties, social organizations and all personages of popular character for consultations on the above matters.

These plans of the D.P.R.K. Government for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland are the most fair and reasonable ones acceptable to anyone who sincerely desires unification.

To actualize the peaceful unification of our country today it is important, first of all, to ease the tension which is extremely acute. The basic means for the alleviation of the tension is the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the main culprit who aggravates the situation, and the very roots of another war.

In fact, there is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggression army to remain in South Korea any longer.

With an eye to deceiving world public opinions and justifying their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists describe as if another war might break out between North and South Korea following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea. But this is a sheer nonsense.

If the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the very roots of war, withdraws, the perspective of peace will only be brighter. On the contrary, if the U.S. imperialist aggression army stays on in South Korea, the danger of war will inevitably linger on for good.

To obviate the danger of war in Korea and solve the question of Korean unification, no foreign troops are needed nor are interventions of any outside forces whether it be the U.N. or whatever it is.

The U.N. must abrogate all the illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question forcibly concocted by U.S. imperialism, and take measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea under the cloak of the "United Nations forces" and the dissolution of the notorious "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and must no longer interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Our nation which has a long history of 4,000 years is a resourceful and civilized nation fully capable of solving its national matters with its own efforts.

The D.P.R.K. Government, basing itself upon the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, firmly maintains sovereignty in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of the country and settles all questions on its own judgement and decision.

Today there are no foreign troops whatever in the northern half of the Republic.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggression army get out of South Korea even today, peace will be firmly ensured in Korea.

To this end, the D.P.R.K. Government proposes that after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, North and South Korea conclude, to begin with, a peace agreement pledging not to resort to force of arms against each other and cut down the North and South Korean armed forces to 100,000 or less respectively.

It needs no further explanation that the measures for the reduction of armed forces will be helpful to lightening the burdens of military expenditures imposed upon the people and to improving their livelihood, and in particular, will be of great significance in creating an atmosphere of trust between the North and South.

What the Government of the Republic suggests is that after these conditions are created, free North-South general elections be then held for the establishment of a unified central government.

The general elections should of course be conducted under the condition in which the fascist repressions of the people in South

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Korea are stopped and all the South Korean political prisoners arrested and imprisoned released and the political parties, social organizations and individuals in North and South Korea ensured complete freedom and democratic rights for unrestricted political activities in any part across Korea and the entire people can exercise equal rights to elect and to be elected anywhere in North and South Korea.

The Government of the Republic expresses its readiness to institute a Confederation of the North and South as a transitional step prior to the realization of complete unification, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept such free North-South general elections right now.

This Confederation is designed to form a supreme national committee that will promote mutual co-operation and intercourse between both sides for common interests of the nation, while retaining the present differing social systems established in North and South Korea, and thus make gradual approach to complete unification.

We consider that this transitional step is fully acceptable even to those who throw some doubts upon the solution of the question of unification on account of the different social systems in the North and South.

The Government of the Republic proposes that, if the South Korean authorities feel it difficult to accept even the Confederation, such elementary matters as economic and cultural intercourses or mail exchanges and personal visits between the North and South be solved one by one, leaving aside political questions for the time being.

We conduct economic and cultural intercourses even with foreigners, and there is no reason why they should not be done among the same nation. Economic interchanges between North and South Korea will not only link organically the industry of the North with agriculture of the South and expedite a co-ordinated and independent development of the national economy, but pave the way for reviving the ruined South Korean economy and stabilizing the living of the South Korean people who are in dire straits.

The Government of the Republic suggests that if the South Korean authorities still rejects even this proposal, mail exchanges or personal visits between the North and South be effected at least so that the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends separated for a long time may hear from each other and see each other and share the sentiments of stored-up longings for each other.

We consider that it is the position of the D.P.R.K. Government to meet at any time with representatives of all the South Korean political parties, social organizations or individual personages except Pak Jung Hi for negotiation to solve these questions.

As already mentioned above, the Government of the Republic has more than once proposed even to Pak Jung Hi's reactionary authorities a series of national-salvation proposals for promoting the unification of the country, in the sincere hope that they would return to a national stand.

But Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the nation, who had formerly pledged his loyalty to the Japanese "emperor" and who, after the liberation, changed himself to a faithful cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism, has all along rejected all the just proposals of the Government of the Republic and perpetrated all kinds of treacheries to the fatherland and the nation which even his predecessors dared not to. How is it possible to discuss the question of peaceful unification with such traitors to the nation who blare about "unification by prevailing over communism," which only means war?

The Government of the Republic, however, holds the position to negotiate at any time on the question of national unification with anyone, but Pak Jung Hi, who has national conscience and who opposes fascism and aspires to democracy, instead of introducing foreign forces.

We are firmly convinced that if the political parties and social organizations in the North and South unite together in this direction and the entire North and South Korean people pool their strength, they can certainly force the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw from South Korea.

The peaceful unification of our fatherland can be achieved only when the U.S. imperialist aggression army is forced out of South Korea and the reinvasion manoeuvres by Japanese militarist forces are shattered and patriotic democratic forces seize power after overthrowing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime.

Today it is the loftiest task confronting all the Koreans to repel the danger of another war hanging over the nation and unify the country independently.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty."

Now is the time for all the Koreans who love the fatherland and are concerned about the future of the nation, whether they be in the north or south of the divided fatherland, at home or abroad, Communists or nationalists, to raise higher their voice against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, expose and denounce their policies of colonial enslavement and national split and their manoeuvres for a fresh war and join in the nation-wide struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

This is not a matter that concerns the interests of an individual person or a grouping but a vital question that affects the future destinies of the whole nation.

We can no longer tolerate the tragedy and suffering caused by the split in which no contact or visit has been realized between the North and South, until a new generation has grown up on one and the same soil, because of the artificial barriers, and can never hand down the split fatherland to our posterity.

We should unfold more powerfully a widespread mass campaign at home and abroad to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea, and wage the nation-wide struggle more dynamically for the materialization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland in firm unity with all patriotic forces.

We believe that you will step up all your activities for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and for interchanges and negotiations between the North and South, thereby making a due contribution to arousing a wider public opinion in South Korea and abroad and accelerating the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

We should do everything in our power to bring the day when we will unify the fatherland as early as possible and build on our beautiful land of 3,000-ri a rich and strong country good to live in, a paradise for the 40 millions, the happiest place in the world.

In conclusion, we express the hope that you will take a more active part in the sacred cause of independent peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Sincerely yours,

LI Guk Ro, Doctor
President of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland

Kang Ryang Uk, Pastor
Vice-President

Paek Nam Un, Academician
Vice-President

Li Gi Yong, Writer and People's Prize Laureate
Standing Member

Hong Gi Mun, Academician, Doctor and Professor
Member

Kim Sok Hyong, Academician, Doctor and Professor
Member

Pyongyang, June 3, 1970

Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Patriotic Struggle of South Korean People Is Sure to Win

On the Occasion of the 6th Anniversary of the June 3 Struggle

Today we mark the sixth anniversary of the June 3 struggle under the circumstances in which the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people is mounting higher and higher day by day.

In his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The struggle waged on June 3, 1964 and the demonstration struggle staged again in August this year were anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggles against the U.S.-Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression and for the overthrow of the traitorous clique." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 303.)

The June 3 struggle was a patriotic and progressive struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people which began with the struggle against the "South Korea-Japan talks" and developed into a struggle against the U.S.-Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression and for the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The struggle against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" which started on March 24, 1964 with the demonstration of the students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science under Seoul University swept all over South Korea in an instant and on June 3 it developed into a revolt. And the revolters assaulted and destroyed or occupied "government" and public offices and thereby paralyzed the puppet ruling machinery.

The rioters unfolded a fierce struggle giving the enemy great shudders, shouting the militant slogans "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Step down the second Li Wan Yong!" and "United States, unmask!"

In its scale and character, the June 3 struggle was the biggest mass political struggle since the April 19 popular uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

It was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and indignation of the South Korean people against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who had seized power under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation at the cost of the blood shed by the people in the April 19 popular uprising and had been engrossed in the traitorous acts and it was an inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and of corrupt politics and corrupt social system.

The June 3 struggle shook the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation and dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese militarists' scheme for reinvasion of South Korea, and thereby demonstrated once again the indomitable fighting spirit and patriotic stamina of the South Korean youth, students and people internally and externally.

Despite the heavy blow they suffered in the June 3 struggle, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique desperately suppressed the people at the point of the bayonet, and committed unpardonable traitorous acts of concluding the treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty," bringing into South Korea the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and reducing South Korea to the dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism are attempting to make South Korea a springboard for realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

In South Korea the Japanese militarists now hold the dominating position next to U.S. imperialism in the fields of politics, economy and culture and have appeared as the second "master."

Now the Japanese militarists are overtly entering the stage of perpetrating military aggression on South Korea in compliance with the war policy of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another aggressive war in Korea by using South Korea as the advance base and putting up the Japanese militarist forces as the "shock force."

As a result, today the South Korean people are subjected to double and treble exploitation and oppression of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and their lackeys, and go in rags and live in hunger. And they suffer unbearable national insult and humiliation.

While frenziedly making preparations for provoking a new war in Korea the U.S. imperialists subordinate all the manpower and material resources of South Korea to their war policy and are unprecedentedly intensifying the plunder of the people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique heavily ruined the national

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The Seoul citizens hold a demonstration against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism

U.S. Imperialism, Igniter of Aggressive Korean War

The sworn enemy U.S. imperialists, who have extended their talons of aggression to our country for over 100 years, ignited the brigandish aggressive war on June 25, 1950 against the Korean people in disregard of all the reasonable proposals which had been repeatedly put forward by our Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country and their sincere efforts to that end.

The three-year war forced on us by U.S. imperialism was a life-and-death struggle decisive of the destiny of the fatherland and the severest trial for our people.

Our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the military strategist-genius, displayed the unparalleled sacrificial spirit and mass heroism in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, and thus defended with their blood the independence of the country and the revolutionary gains against the encroachment by the enemy, and defeated the aggressors and won a great historic victory.

After the war our people have actively carried forward the socialist revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic on the one hand and, on the other, have continuously made every sincere effort to realize the peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, however, have been on the rampage to prepare for another aggressive war in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, categorically rejecting our fair and reasonable measures and proposals for national unification.

Particularly in recent years, the ever-intensified military provocations by the U.S. imperialists have further increased the war danger. A situation has been created in Korea in which a war may break out again at any time.

Our people and the People's Army will wipe out the enemy for good, liberate South Korea and realize national unification should the U.S. imperialists unleash an aggressive war in the end, despite of our people's persevering efforts to prevent the war.

Twenty years have passed since the U.S. imperialists ignited the Korean war. On this occasion we bring to light again how the U.S. imperialists prepared and provoked the aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and scathingly condemn them for their crime.

I. Occupation of South Korea by U.S. Imperialism and Its Active Preparation for an Aggressive War

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea have held sway over South Korea as new colonial rulers, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists. Since the first day of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the aim of reducing it to their colony as well as military base for establishing their domination over the whole of Korea and for aggression in the Far East and Asia." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 301.)

The U.S. imperialists declared the "military administration" all over South Korea and enforced the undisguised colonial military fascist rule there, in an attempt to realize their nefarious aggressive aims.

Occupation of South Korea by U.S. Imperialism and Its Despotic "Military Administration"

No sooner had the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea than they dissolved by force the people's committees established on the initiative of the people, and whipped together such reactionary forces as the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-American and pro-Japanese elements, while concentrating all power on the "U.S. military government." The U.S. imperialists cooked up a long list of fascist "military government ordinances" and "directives" such as the "ordinance on registration of political parties" and the "ordinance on violation of military administration" and kept intact more than 500 evil laws that had been in force under Japanese colonial rule. In this way they deprived the South Korean people of even elementary democratic rights and freedom such as the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, outlawed the democratic political parties and social organizations and established the fascist order.

As for the economic field, the U.S. imperialists seized the industrial enterprises the capital of which covered 91 per cent of the total capital of companies limited in South Korea, in the name of the "enemy property," and thus took hold of the economic arteries of South Korea, held back the development of national industry and national economy there and placed them under their complete control.

While enforcing the political and economic enslavement policy toward South Korea, the U.S. imperialists started to convert South Korea into their military base for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia and to prepare for a new war.

In the whole period of their "military administration," the U.S. imperialists maintained huge occupationist forces more than 50,000 strong and secured full possession of the military bases and installations formerly owned by the Japanese imperialist aggressor army and set out to build on an extensive scale the air and naval bases, parade ground and military highways everywhere in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors built new offensive positions along the 38th parallel and, particularly, exerted their efforts to band the South Korean puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists framed up the "National Defense Command" already in November 1945 and began to form the backbone of the puppet army and police forces by knocking together such scums as officers of the Japanese militarist army, those who had served the puppet Manchukuo or Chang Kai-shek army, vicious elements of the Korean "volunteers" and "student soldiers" who had served Japanese imperialism, policemen and wicked officials under Japanese imperialist rule.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors set up the so-called "military English school" in December 1945 in an attempt to rear the "nuclei" of the puppet army and, with its graduates as the backbone, organized the "national defense guards" and "coastal defense guards" in 1946 and swiftly expanded their ranks.

Such an aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, however, met with the strong resistance on the part of the South Korean people and faced a serious crisis.

Things coming to this pass, the U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet regime with an insidious aim of camouflaging their brutal colonial rule over South Korea and replaced the signboard of the "U.S. military government" with that of the so-called "Republic of Korea government."

This was how the South Korean puppet regime came into being.

Active Preparation for an Aggressive War with South Korean Puppet Regime as a Tool

The preparations for an aggressive war by U.S. imperialism reached a higher pitch in South Korea after the puppet regime was rigged up.

What was important here was a large-scale expansion of the South Korean puppet army and tighter control over it.

The U.S. imperialists concocted the "ROK-US military agreement" in August 1948 and thus held the exclusive prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet army and "legalized" their indefinite occupation of South Korea. They reorganized the "national defense guards" into the "national defense army" in September of the same year and rapidly expanded it.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, unfolded the nation-wide struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and achieve the unification and independence of the country. Amid this nation-wide struggle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and independence for our people and the powerful weapon of building socialism and communism, was founded in September 1948 according to the general will of the entire North and South Korean people.

The founding of the D.P.R.K. proved a decisive blow to the U.S. imperialists in their policy of splitting the nation and turning South Korea into a colony and military base.

Alarmed by this, the U.S. imperialists further keyed up in South Korea their preparations for an aggressive war with a view to strangulating the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its cradle.

MacArthur, the manslaughter, pointed out in his report on the "ROK situation" to the U.S. Department of Defence as follows: "To brake the growth of North Korea's strength before it increases will furnish the most important key which will enable us to untie at a stretch the entangled knots in the U.S. policy toward the Republic of Korea." And the **Stars and Stripes**, the official organ of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, wrote in September 1948: "In order to occupy North Korea we need well-equipped troops 100,000 strong."

In order to secure such a huge armed force the U.S. imperialists enforced compulsory military service system in August 1949 and pressganged the South Korean youth of 17 to 28 into the puppet army as cannon-fodder for an aggressive war. The numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army rapidly increased, reaching upwards of 100,000 already in June 1949.

The U.S. imperialists offered a huge amount of "military aid" to the rapidly growing South Ko-

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industry by militarizing the South Korean economy and plunged agriculture into a serious crisis by forcibly requisitioning farmlands for military use and destroying agricultural facilities.

In consequence, cities and villages in South Korea today are flooded with jobless people and foodless peasants and all sections of people are in distress for their livelihood, except a handful of the servitors of U.S. imperialism—landlords, comprador capitalists, reactionary bureaucrats.

Schools which should become the sacred place for scientific pursuits have been reduced to the drill grounds of the puppet army, to the profiteering centres of the traitors to the nation and the students are pressganged into the puppet army as the cheap cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to the most savage fascist oppression to impose their colonial domination and war policy upon the South Korean people. The fascist terror rule being enforced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors today in South Korea is unexampled in ferocity and brutality and is the pattern of the tyrannical fascist rule of the imperialists over the colonies.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique cooked up a long list of various fascist evil laws and expanded the repressive machines in a big way to cover the whole of South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special service networks and ruthlessly trample down and stamp out even the people's freedom of seeing, hearing and speaking.

The ever-intensified war policy and fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have thrown the South Korean people into a desperate plight in which they cannot live any longer.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 82.)

Today broad sections of patriotic people in South Korea including workers, peasants, youth, students and intellectuals are unfolding various forms of mass struggle everywhere against the oppression and exploitation and the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and for the right to existence, democratic freedom and for the independent unification of the country.

Particularly, the revolutionaries and the patriotic people in South Korea are further expanding and developing the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, boundlessly revering Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, looking up to the northern half of the Republic daily prospering under his wise leadership as the beacon of hope and surmounting all difficulties, firmly convinced that the road of the South Korean revolution and the country's unification indicated by the Leader alone is a road to genuine freedom and liberation.

The indomitable revolutionary activities of the members of the Revolutionary Party for Unification concentrically show the sacred struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are immensely loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean revolution, and are fighting bravely upholding his revolutionary ideas.

Believing firmly that the basic guarantee for the victory of the South Korean revolution is to equip the South Korean people with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the members of the Revolutionary Party for Unification themselves have deeply studied and mastered the "Selections of Kim Il Sung's Works" and other immortal works of the Leader and the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung and explained and propagated among broad sections of people the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and the history of his immortal revolutionary activities, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues to rally the masses around the Leader firmly.

The workers, peasants, youth and students and other sections of people are putting up vigorously various forms of mass struggles—labour disputes, sit-ins, strikes, demonstrations, etc.—for existence, democracy and the peaceful unification of the country.

The ever-growing mass struggle of the South Korean people is gradually becoming organized and its spearhead is being directed to opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The South Korean people are waging the fierce violent struggle under the slogans "The tentacles of neo-colonialism torment us" and "Down with wolfish U.S. imperialism!"

It is not fortuitous that these days the South Korean puppet ruling circles are raising a cry that the anti-U.S. imperialist sentiments are growing among the people.

The youth and students and people in South Korea waged the bloody struggle against the long-term "office" scheme hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and for the democratization of socio-political life, declaring that "Democracy should be won with blood" and chanting the slogans "We are opposed to the constitutional amendment for the third term election" and "Stop the fascist terror rule at once!" Today, too, they are fighting stubbornly.

The South Korean people will further be awakened and tempered through the struggle and they will finally grow into an invincible revolutionary force toppling the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean people who are fighting upholding the strategy and tactics of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the South Korean revolution and the country's unification will, in due course of time, surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrow their lackeys, and thereby emerge victorious from the revolution.

Kim Gwang Su

Hail First Anniv. of Official Holiday of Republic of South Vietnam

June 6 marks the first anniversary of the official holiday of the Republic of South Vietnam.

On the occasion, the Korean people extend the most enthusiastic congratulations and warm greetings to the heroic South Vietnamese people who are marking this significant red-letter day in the thick of the sacred anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, as a brilliant result scored in the resistance war of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, is of great historic significance in the struggle of the South Vietnamese people to accomplish the national-liberation revolution. Through the establishment of their revolutionary government the South Vietnamese people have come to possess a more powerful weapon in the struggle to develop the liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors onto a new stage, build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Vietnam and bring about the peaceful reunification of the country." (Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the "Kansan Uutiset," Central Organ of the Communist Party of Finland.)

During the past year, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam developed the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation war of resistance onto a new stage, while steadily expanding and strengthening the revolutionary power with the enjoyment of active support and trust of the people.

In the international arena, too, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is further strengthening the position officially recognized as the genuine, legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people day by day and enlisting powerful and enthusiastic support and encouragement from the revolutionary peoples the world over.

In particular, in the struggle for the carrying out of the historic tasks set forth in its action programme, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam united the entire people and all the forces supporting independence, peace and neutrality and vigorously pushed ahead with the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, dealing a powerful blow to the Nixon clique's scheme for the "Vietnamization" of the war and thus attaining all-round victory.

Besides, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam scored brilliant successes in the worthwhile struggle to consolidate and expand the liberated areas covering four-fifths of the territory populated by 11 million people, to convert these areas into a powerful rear for the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle and to create a new life.

The Korean people rejoice over all these successes as their own and warmly hail them.

Today the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the people of South Vietnam are administering more powerful and severer blows to the U.S. imperialists and their servitors, throwing the scoundrels into a sad plight of final defeat.

Instead of drawing due lessons from the repeated crushing defeats they sustained, the U.S. imperialists, however, still do not desist from their aggressive ambition; they are not only intensifying their aggressive war in South Vietnam more frantically but also are intent on extending it to the whole of Indo-China. The war maniac Nixon clique is desperately manoeuvring to inveigle into it their puppets in Asia in an all-round way. This is nothing but a last-ditch struggle of the U.S. imperialists.

To provide against the feverishly intensified machination of the U.S. imperialists, the heroic Vietnamese people are firmly resolved to further strengthen the militant unity with the fraternal Laotian and Cambodian peoples who have risen up resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and take concerted action with them to finally crush the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

On the other hand, voices of the world people denouncing the U.S. imperialists' criminal war escalation in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are mounting more and more and the support and encouragement of the socialist countries and the progressive peoples of the world to the just struggle of the peoples of the three countries in Indo-China including the fighting Vietnamese people are becoming more powerful.

No matter what frenzied machinations they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists can never subdue the Vietnamese people, nor can they achieve their avaricious desire for aggression on Laos and Cambodia.

Inevitable is the defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their aggression on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia immediately, completely and unconditionally and withdraw from Vietnam and the whole of Indo-China without delay taking with them all the aggressive forces they have brought in.

The Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves and the South Vietnam question be solved in accordance with the ten-point proposal of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The Korean people regard the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam as the aggression on Korea and the struggle of the Vietnamese people as the struggle of their own.

In his telegram to President Huynh Tan Phat of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will actively support the just stand taken by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and positively assist with might and main in the future, too, the just liberation struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy."

The heroic South Vietnamese people, rallied closely around the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, will crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and surely attain the complete victory of the national liberation revolution and accomplish the sacred cause of the country's reunification.

Great Victory of Ceylonese Democratic Forces

In the recent parliamentary elections in Ceylon, the united front of the democratic forces including the Freedom Party led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the former Prime Minister of this country and a progressive public and political figure, won a landslide victory over the pro-U.S. reactionary United National Party of Senanayake. As a result, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike again took office as the Prime Minister of the new government.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, sent a message of greetings to Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

In this message of greetings Comrade Kim Il Sung, warmly hailing the victory of the democratic forces in the recent elections and Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's assumption of office as Prime Minister, pointed out as follows:

"The victory gained by the democratic forces in Ceylon in the recent parliamentary elections is a big blow to the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and the domestic reactionaries and an event of great significance in the struggle of the Ceylonese people to build a free, rich and strong, sovereign and independent state."

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over a new victory attained by the Ceylonese democratic forces including the Freedom Party of Ceylon led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and hail it warmly.

In an attempt to realize their despicable ambition for re-advent to power, the reactionary United National Party and other pro-U.S. reactionary political parties resorted to sordid machinations of every description to persecute the progressive figures and political parties affiliated with the united front of the democratic forces and stave off the advance of the democratic forces, while viciously launching a reactionary political and ideological offensive against the progressive forces with the active support of and at the instigation of the U.S. and British imperialists.

As the recent election returns clearly show, however, the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen against the Ceylonese people and the patriotic democratic forces met with failure.

The victory of the democratic forces and the ignominious defeat of the pro-U.S. reactionary forces in the recent parliamentary elections vividly reflect the unanimous aspiration and will of the people of this country not to allow the neo-colonialist aggression of the imperialists against Ceylon and to build a truly independent, prosperous and anti-imperialist, sovereign state.

At the same time, this eloquently proves that the home and foreign policies put forth by the united front of the democratic forces including the Freedom Party led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike are just and they enjoy the unqualified support of the Ceylonese people.

Steadfast are the stand and determination of the Ceylonese people to build a rich and strong, sovereign and independent state under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Ceylon are strengthening and developing on the one road of the common cause of opposing imperialism.

The Korean people actively support the Ceylonese people in their just struggle against the U.S. and British imperialists and for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity and development of the country, and the Ceylonese people actively support our people in the righteous struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the fatherland.

In the future, too, the Korean people will make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Ceylonese people and actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed on a new basis in the future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Ceylonese people great success in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the building of a prosperous, sovereign and independent state under the leadership of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

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rean puppet army to increase its equipment, while intensifying its combat training. Even according to the data issued by the U.S. imperialists themselves, they provided the South Korean puppet clique with weapons worth 190 million dollars in 1949 alone.

The U.S. imperialists, while improving the equipment of the puppet army, newly built and expanded military installations and bases in a big way everywhere in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists intensified the fascist repression and terrorism against the South Korean people as never before as a part of their preparations for invading the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys concocted the notorious "national security law" in December 1948 and savagely put down all the socio-political elements that went against the grain with them, under the signboard of the so-called "security in the rear."

Such brutal massacres were committed all over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges slaughtered more than 109,000 patriots and innocent people in 1949 alone, and burnt down over 200,000 farm houses from January 1949 to February 1950.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys made more frequently, and on a larger scale armed attacks against the northern half of the Republic along the 38th parallel, kicking up frantic "anti-communist" racket in South Korea.

The enemy carried out big armed invasions in the direction of Yanggu and Yangyang of Kangwon Province in January and February 1949, mobilizing some 1,500 puppet troops, and in May of the same year, in the area of Mt. Songak-san in Jangpung county, Hwanghae Province, with over 10,000 puppet troops and in October of the same year, in the area of Mt. Unpa-san of Byoksong county, Hwanghae Province.

The cases of such armed attacks numbered 1,836 in 1949 alone.

Entering 1950, the U.S. imperialists gave a finishing-touch to their preparations for an aggressive war against the D.P.R.K.

The U.S. imperialists concluded the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defense and assistance agreement" with the Syngman Rhee puppet clique in January 1950 in an attempt to lay a ground for legalizing an aggressive war to start in the future, and set up the "Far East Command" comprising their ground, air and naval forces to "unify" their combat command in the Far East region and reinforced their armed forces.

Then the murderer MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the U.S. imperialist armed forces in the Far East, called the puppet Syngman Rhee to Tokyo and gave him the "11-point instructions" on invading the northern half of the Republic and ordered him to "start an attack not later than July."

The so-called "military inspection team" was cooked up in the "U.N. Commission on Korea" in March 1950 to conceal the truth of the war provocation in Korea.

All were ready.

In his testimony made at the U.S. House Appropriation Committee on May 9, 1950, the rascal Johnson, chief of the "ECA" office in Korea, said that "100,000 men and officers of the South Korean army equipped with U.S.-made weapons and trained by Americans wound up their preparations and are ready to start a war at any moment."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors massed their large armed forces along the 38th parallel so as to unleash a war in Korea and more frequently perpetrated armed attacks against the areas north of the 38th parallel, thereby leading the situation to the brink of a war.

The "special inspection alert" was proclaimed in all areas along the 38th parallel and throughout South Korea on June 9, 1950, an operation order of the South Korean puppet "army headquarters" for "special alert" issued on the 11th and the "semi-emergency martial law" was declared on June 13, 1950.

The notorious warmonger Dulles flew into South Korea on June 17, 1950, inspected the area along the 38th parallel and made a final examination of the "northward expedition" plan in a trench. On returning to Seoul from the front-line inspection the rascal instructed puppet Syngman Rhee:

"The time is ripe. Start the attack against the North accompanied by a counter-propaganda that the North has invaded the South first.... The United States will accuse North Korea of attacking South Korea and see that the United Nations make everything go smoothly." (From the testimony made by Kim Hyo Sok, the then minister of home affairs of the puppet regime.) It was a critical moment.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did everything it could with utmost patience to realize the peaceful unification of the country, while beating back the repeated armed attacks by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys solely to ward off a tragic fratricide.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a series of reasonable new measures to prevent a war in Korea and realize the peaceful unification of the country.

According to them, in June 1950 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland proposed once again to achieve national unification through the general elections throughout the North and South. This proposal, however, failed to be realized due to the obstruction of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, did not quit its struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

On June 19, 1950 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to realize the unification of the country by amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the South Korea's "national assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative body.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, however, finally answered the repeated proposals of the Government of our Republic on peaceful settlement with a war.

(To be Continued)

Li Hyon Ik

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